The Pittsburgh Post.

TUESDAY MORNING::::::::::::::::::::JULY 29.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES BUCHANAN,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
OF KENTUCKY.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

CANAL COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE SCOTT, of Columbia Co.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
JACOB FRY, Jr., Montgomery Co.

Democratic Convention Re-assembled.

The Hon. Timothy Ives having withdrawn his name as a candidate for Surveyor General, in a communication addressed to the Democratic State Central Committee, at its last meeting in Harrisburg, a Resolution was adopted by their Committee, calling upon the Officers and Delegates of the last Democratic State Convention to assemble at CHAMBERSBURG, on WEDNESDAY, the sixth day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate a candidate for Surveyor General, to fill the vacancy created by the declination of Judge Ives. In pursuance of this action of the Democratic State Central Committee, the Officers and Delegates of the last Democratic State Convention are respectfully requested to meet at the time and place above mentioned, and for the purpose stated.

JOHN W. FORNEY, *Chairman.*
G. G. Westcott,
Isaac G. McKinley, } *Secretaries.*

MASS MEETINGS
OF THE
DEMOCRATS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

"The Union must and shall be preserved." —Jackson.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania, and all others in favor of preserving the Union of the States, now seriously endangered by a sectional organization, led and controlled by the open enemies of the Federal Constitution, and conducted upon the alarming idea of repudiating nearly one-half of the States of this Union, are respectfully notified that MASS MEETINGS will be held at the following times and places, of the friends of JAMES BUCHANAN for President, and JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE for Vice President:

At CHAMBERSBURG, Franklin County, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of August, 1856, being the day after the Democratic State Convention.

At ERIE, Erie County, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of August, 1856.

At PITTSBURGH, Allegheny County, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of September, 1856.

At BELLEFONTE, Centre County, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th of September.

At HARRISBURG, (the Capital of the State,) on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of October.

And at PHILADELPHIA, on the 17th of September, 1856, being the Anniversary of the Adoption of the Constitution of the United States.

Eminent Democrats, from our own and other States, will be present at all these meetings, to address their fellow citizens.

By order of the
DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COM.

There will be a meeting of the Third and Sixth Ward Democratic Glee Club this (Tuesday) evening, July 29th, at the "Democratic Club Room," Wilkins Hall. Members, those wishing to become members, and all favorable to the cause are earnestly invited to attend.

WILL BLACK, President.

NEW ISSUES.

We had supposed that there were but two main issues in this Presidential campaign:

1st. Shall the Union be dissolved?

2nd. Shall the old and cherished doctrine of popular sovereignty be overthrown?

But recent developements show that two other issues are involved in the contest:

1st. Shall public officers be allowed to speculate with government funds; embezzle public property; and run the government in debt for their own private benefit?

2nd. Has the public mind already become so corrupted that money can buy the Presidency?

See the Fremont speculations detailed in this paper; and the million fund to be raised for Greeley and Fremont. We surrender nearly all the space in our paper to-day to lay the documents before the public.

The Roman Republic lasted for hundreds of years. The attempt is made to corrupt and subvert the American Republic during the first century of its existence. And this crime, too, is to be "committed in the name of liberty. Read the documents and see if there *can be* any explanation.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

Jefferson County.—The dwelling house of Isaiah Johns, of Knox township, with all its contents, was consumed by fire on Monday last.

Washington County.—James Wilson, Esq., of Somerset township, by an accident came to his death last week. He was in one of the mows of his barn, putting away grain, and slipping, fell to the floor, so severely injuring him that he died in a few hours. He was much esteemed.——A Mr. McCune, who resides in the vicinity of West Alexander, had a fine dark bay horse stolen from his fields, together with a saddle and bridle, a few days since. He offers a reward of $25 for the recovery of the horse. Mr. Daniel Longwell, of Monongahela City, met with an accident on Saturday week. He was hauling in grain, and fell from the load with a pitchfork in his hand. The fork struck against the floor, and the prongs being up, struck him below the eye, entered the brain, and came out near the top of the head. At last accounts he was doing well.

Democratic Mass Meeting at Alliance, Ohio.—We are sorry we did not receive the letter of our correspondent "J. P." in time for Monday's issue. It could not have anticipated, but it at least would have been simultaneous with the misrepresentation of yesterday's *Commercial Journal*. The editor of that sheet, in his anxiety for the defeat of Buchanan and Breckinridge, loses no opportunity to publish anything against the Democracy, without giving a thought as to whether it is true or false. Our correspondent is an Old-line Whig. He belongs to the Clay and Webster school: but now—and for that very reason—he cannot think of supporting a mushroom statesman like John C. Fremont, against a tried veteran such as James Buchanan is known and acknowledged to be, and by no one better than the editor of the *Commercial Journal*.

The English and French newspapers are rejoicing at the nomination of Fremont. Of course; a dissolution is just what they wish, and they know that his election will accomplish the result they so much desire. The N. Y. *Day Book* says that British gold is helping his cause. Let the English and French aristocrats and monarchists rejoice; but American Democrats will disappoint their hopes.

A Mistake.—Our opponents are discovering that they made a mistake at New York and Philadelphia. They nominated a man without knowing his antecedents. As his character and financial transactions are developed they discover their unhappy error and are confounded. The bubble has burst already. By September Fillmore will be the formidable opponent of the "unterrified."

"The Bradford Times," is the title of a neat paper published in Towanda. It is doing good service in the cause of Democracy, and ably advocates the election of Buchanan and Breckinridge. We welcome it to our exchange list.

Does the Mariposa estate belong to the Fremont or to the United States government? If bought with government money he should be held a trustee, and compelled to convey it to the government.

The Sword of the Brave.—General Jackson willed a sword to Donelson, with the injunction that he should use it when the country got into war. The war with Mexico came on, but the sword remained in its scabbard and the scabbard in Donelson's closet, while Breckinridge, with no such injunction upon him, turned out and served his country gallantly in the war.

[From the Washington Union.]

Fremont's Financial Achievements—Why he was Nominated.

In January, 1850, in answering a call made by the House of Representatives, General Taylor communicated a document of about a thousand printed pages, in relation to California matters. At page 329 of that document will be found an obligation, given by Col. Fremont as governor of California, to one Cos, for $2,000, payable in two months with interest at three per cent. a month, and if continued for four months longer, at two per cent. a month. This instrument was dated July 4, 1847, at Angeles. On the 20th of February Colonel Fremont admitted the receipt of another thousand dollars upon the same terms.

In June of the same year this demand was presented to Col. Mason for payment, which was refused, on account of its extraordinary character, having been contracted without authority while his superior, Gen. Kearney, was in the country, as Fremont knew. (See House Ex. Doc., No. 17, vol. 5, 1849-'50.)

Monterey is about two hundred miles from Los Angeles, or about six days' journey. On the 10th of February, six days after borrowing the first two thousand dollars, Fremont purchased of Alvarado, at Monterey, the Maraposa tract, containing ninety-nine square miles, (63,560 acres,) for the expressed consideration of $3,000. He probably expected to obtain it for the two thousand first borrowed: but Alvarado insisting upon three, he had to return, and on the 20th borrowed the other thousand to complete the purchase. There is no pretence that at this time this young military adventurer had inherited or saved from his earnings the sum of $3,000, and that he could have borrowed that sum on his own account. Except a small sum which was wrested from him at the Treasury Department, against his wishes, it is not pretended that he has paid the amount thus borrowed of Cos in the name of the United States. From these circumstances the inference is strong that Fremont paid for his Mariposa grant (worth, it is said, many millions) with funds obtained for and in the name of the government. We submit that in such a case a court of equity would decree him to be a trustee for the United States, and require him to convey it to them. Here is an instance of financiering by Fremont worthy of the Biddle and Schuyler age of his party.

FROM OHIO.

Democratic Mass Meeting at Alliance—Large Turn Out—Speeches of Hon. Geo. Bliss, Ex-Gov. Todd, and Gen. Samuel Lahm.

Alliance, Stark Co., July 26.

Editors of the Post:—According to the call of the Buchanan Club, the first Democratic mass meeting of the season, and the first in this place was held here to-day. At an early hour the farmers commenced coming in from all the country round in buggies and wagons, and many came in by the railroad trains, particularly from the west. After eating dinner and raising a fine old-fashioned Jackson hickory pole, 125 feet high—with the stars and stripes waving from its top—a procession of the people formed and proceeded to a fine grove, near at hand, and after the appointment of Presidents and Secretaries, the meeting was addressed by Hon. Geo. Bliss, of Cleveland, Hon. David Todd, of Youngstown, and Gen. Samuel Lahm, of Canton. The speaking was really good and *telling*: and I never saw so orderly and attentive a mass meeting of the people anywhere. In the crowd were many naturalized citizens, all warm Democrats; and I made the acquaintance of several old-line whigs, who are now, very naturally, and in accordance with their professions under the lead of Clay and Webster, supporting the only National, the Democratic party.

I am not accustomed to estimate the number in a crowd, but the lowest figure I heard named as composing the audience in the grove at any one time while I was there, was from 800 to 1000; and the whole number assembled at from 2500 to 3000.

When you take into consideration the fact that the farmers are yet in the full pressure of harvest, that rain was threatened all day, that this was the first call, the notice given very short, and owing to the Committee men being new at the business did not spread the call wide enough, you will agree that this was very well. Every Democrat feels proud of the turn out, and the handsome manner in which everything passed off, and the club is much encouraged to renewed effort.

If so much can be done here in Stark so early in the day, what ought we not to expect in old Democratic Pennsylvania. Gov. Tod promised a *majority* for Buchanan in Ohio. I believe every day from now till the day of election will strengthen the Buchanan vote in this and every free State. The "sober second thought" will bring the people right.

I write in haste and under disadvantages, but if you get no other notice of the meeting here, you can perhaps shape so as to make an item for Monday morning's paper, and in advance of any lying reports of our meeting.

Yours, J. P.

[From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.]

Brooks and Fremont.

"The fusion Press still keep harping over the vote given against expelling Brooks from the House of Representatives, for his attack on Senator Sumner. The *Herald* classes thirteen northern Democrats as having voted against his expulsion.

"Now will the *Herald* give us the number of Members of Congress now belonging to its party, who voted for expelling JOHN C. FREMONT from the Senate in 1851, for his premeditated assault on a brother Senator, HENRY S. FOOTE, 'for words spoken in debate.' Fremont considered the remarks of Mr. Foote as personal, and *thought* they reflected upon his honor, and although Senator Foote denied intending any personal reflection, he was *waylayed and assaulted* by Fremont, who was only prevented from doing greater violence by the interference of Foote's friends."

Remember, too, that Senator Foote was a smaller and much older man than Fremont while Sumner is a larger man than Brooks, and not older.

Brooks and Fremont both disgraced themselves by resorting to such a mode of revenge. But Fremont was a member of the same body with Foote, and might have been heard there in reply had he not been conscious of his inability to do so. He afterwards challenged Foote to a duel as Brooks has done Burlingame. The parallel seems to be a pretty even one, except that Fremont attacked a smaller and much older man than himself. It was Fremont's only exploit in the Senate, as his Mariposa and cow purchases were almost his only ones in California.

For Fremont and Monarchy.—The Boston *Journal*, a prominent Fremont paper, remarked as follows in a recent issue:

"We are decidedly of opinion that monarchy, and hereditary monarchy, is by far the best form of government that human wisdom has yet devised for the administration of considerable nations, and that it will always continue to be the most perfect which human virtue will admit of."

The cry of Fremont and Freedom, it would appear, is becoming obsolete; and that of Fremont and Monarchy is taking its place. The great majority of the people of this country have always been "decidedly of opinion" that our present form of government is the best "that human wisdom has yet devised;" and in this view the Democratic party unanimously concurs. It has been left for a self-styled "Republican" party to discover that a republican form of government is less perfect than a monarchial one.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The negro worshippers have thus added to the many isms which they have heretofore advocated, *monarchism!*

The Great Northern Lakes.—The coast line of our great Northern Lakes exceeds three thousand miles in length. The greatest length of Lake Ontario is 180 miles; that of Erie, 240; Huron, 260; Michigan 320; and Superior 355—making a total length of 1555 miles, and an area of 90,000 square miles. The entire area drained by these great inland seas is estimated at 345,515 square miles. They empty their waters into the ocean through the St. Lawrence, which is navigable from Lake Erie downwards, to vessels not exceeding 130 feet keel, 20 feet beam and 10 feet draught. The aggregate traffic of the Lakes is at this time, stated in money value, much more than $800,500,000, employing eighty odd thousand tons of steam, and 138,000 tons of sail; though as late as the year 1800 there was scarcely a craft above the size of an Indian canoe trading on the lakes.

COW BOY.

Gov. Frai-mung's Beef Breeders.

FREMONT IN CALIFORNIA—HOW HE BECAME RICH.

TWO DOLLARS A DAY AND ROAST BEEF.

We invite attention to the following official document relating to the course of Lieut. Col. John C. Fremont, while acting, or professing to act as Governor of California. These official documents were sent to the House of Representatives by President Taylor in 1850, in compliance with a resolution of that body. In order that our readers may feel the full force of the evidence which they contain, it will be necessary to remember that Gen. Kearney arrived in California in December, 1846; that he had authority from the war department to establish a civil government in California, and that he communicated to Com. Stockton the nature of his instructions. The two acted together in the battles on the Rio San Gabriel and on the Plains of the Mesa, 8th and 9th January, 1847, in which, after a severe fight, Fremont, not being with them, however, they were victorious. They took Ciudad de Los Angelos, and a few days afterward Fremont arrived there with his part of the battallion. On the 10th of January Gen. Kearney made a formal demand of Commodore Stockton that he should cease any further proceedings relating to the formation of a civil government in California. Commodore Stockton left the territory shortly afterward. Gen. Kearney made proclamation as Governor of California, and it is worthy to be remembered that all this took place prior to the date of the following interesting documents:

A

This article of agreement, made and entered into this third day of March, in the year 1847, by and between Eulogio de Celis, a resident of the city de Los Angelos, Capital of Upper California, of the first part, and J. C. Fremont, Governor of California, and legal representative of the government of the United States of North America, of the second part, witnesseth that the said Eulogio de Celis has sold to J. C. Fremont, GOVERNOR of California aforesaid, a lot of six hundred head of cattle, of good merchantable kind, and suitable for beef, to be delivered to the commissary of the troops under the immediate command of Governor Fremont in number corresponding with the requisition of the commissary; and the said Governor Fremont binds himself and his successors in office to pay to said Eulogio de Celis, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, at the expiration of eight months, the sum of six thousand dollars, without defalcation. It is expressly understood between the above contracting parties, that if the said Eulogio de Celis fails to deliver good merchantable cattle, when required to do so by the commissary, the contract is to be considered null and void by the said Governor Fremont, he paying to Eulogio de Celis ten dollars per head for the number delivered; and it is further understood that the hides of the above cattle are to be delivered, on application, to the said Eulogio de Celis, or to whom they belong by agreement.

In testimony of the above, the said parties have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals, at the city de Los Angelos, the capital of California, the day and year before written.

Eulogio de Celis, [illegible]
J. C. Fremont, [illegible]
Governor of California.

The foregoing agreement has the following endorsement, the date of which is important, as will be seen by reference to Governor Mason's letter:

I do hereby certify that Don Eulogio de Celis has complied with his obligations and contract on his part, by delivering the number of cattle as specified, and that payment therefor, I have this day executed to said Celis my note for the sum of six thousand nine hundred and seventy five dollars, including the hides of the whole number of cattle. J. C. FREMONT.

Angeles, April 26, 1847.
Lieutenant Colonel, [illegible]

Taken alone, the above document contains nothing very significant, although it does look somewhat strange, that a government should be bound to pay cash for the hides which were to be returned according to the terms of the agreement. It is worth noticing [illegible] on the day of the execution of the cattle contract Fremont executed the following paper:

No. 2. Eighth. [illegible] Governor of California and acting as the legal agent of the government of the United States of North America, [illegible] two thousand five hundred [illegible] advanced to me for the benefit of the government of the United States, by Eulogio de Celis, have promised and do pledge myself in my fiduciary character as governor of said territory, and my successors in office, to pay to said Eulogio de Celis, and his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, the aforesaid sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, without defalcation. It is agreed and understood that if the aforesaid sum of two thousand five hundred dollars is not paid before maturity, it is to draw interest at the rate of two per cent. per month from the time it falls due. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and have caused the seal of the territory to be affixed, at the city de Los Angeles, the capital of California, this [illegible] day of March, in the year 1847. J. C. FREMONT,
Governor of California.

On the 26th of April, 1847, the same day that Fremont certified that Celis had complied with his contract, he executed the following document:

No. 3. This is to certify that there is due from the United States to Don Eulogio de Celis the sum of six thousand nine hundred and seventy five dollars, on account of supplies furnished by him for the subsisting United States troops in the service in this Territory and under my command. The above sum, for which this legal obligation is given, shall be subject to an interest of two per cent. per month, after the expiration of the term of eight months from the 15th of April, 1847, until paid. J. C. FREMONT,
Lieut. Col. United States Army.

Angeles, California, April 26, 1847.

Thus far the transaction might be explained perhaps on the supposition of the honesty, but bearing in mind that Fremont had certified on the 26th of April, that the cattle were delivered, we come to the following two additional documents:

B

I have received from Don Eulogio de Celis four hundred and eighty one head of cattle on account of Mr. J. C. Fremont, Lieutenant Colonel of the army of the United States, which cattle exists in my possession. Abel Stearns.

Angeles, May 1, 1847.

F.

I have received from Don Eulojio de Celis, one hundred and nineteen head of cattle, on account of Mr. J. C. Fremont, Lieut. Col. of the army of the United States, and said cattle remain in my possession according to agreement. Abel Stearns.

Angeles, July 7, 1847.

We come now to the full denouement of this matter. Fremont left California in June, 1847. Nothing was heard of the cattle by the commissary nor by Col. Mason, until application was made by the holder the of agreement, to know whether the amount would be paid at maturity. This elicited an inquiry into the character of the transaction. Col. J. D. Stephenson addressed two letters to Abel Stearns, the recipient of the cattle, inquiring how he held them, and to whom they belonged. The following are his answers:

No. 7.

Angeles, August 20, 1847.

Dear Sir:—In reply to your official letter of yesterday, I would observe that I hold in my possesion six hundred head of cattle, (the major part of them breeding cows) received from Don Eulojio de Celis, on account of Lieut. Col. J. C. Fremont. I hold these cattle by agreement, and for the term of three years, to return the same number and class at the end of the term, with one-half the increase, excepting such as may be lost in any way whatever, and not for want of care on my part. I consider the cattle as the private property of Col. J. C. Fremont, not being instructed by him to the contrary.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
Abel Stearns.

Col. J. D. Stevenson,
Commanding Southern Military Dist. Cal.

No. 10.

Angeles, Sept. 20, 1847.

Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your official note of the 17th instant, with an extract of the official letter to you from W. S. Sherman, acting assistant adjutant general, requiring from me further information relative to a contract by which I hold a certain lot of cattle received from Don E. Celis, for account of Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Fremont, and whether I have a written contract or a verbal one; if the latter, to furnish you with the evidence to prove my right to the trust. In answer to which I have to observe that I hold the cattle by verbal contract; witnesses to the same, Mr. Samuel Hensly, Captain in the late California battalion, to whom I refer you particularly. He resides near Nueva Helvetia; also, to Midshipman John K. Wilson, and Lieutenant A. H. Gillespie, U. S. Marines. Both, I think, were present, and knowing to the contract. As the above gentlemen are not here, I cannot furnish you with their certificates relative to the contract.

Very respectfully,
Abel Stearns.

To Col. J. D. Stevenson,
Commanding Southern Military District.

Can there be any rational doubt, on the perusal of the above official papers, that Fremont intended to make a speculation for his own benefit? The fact that, on the 26th of April, 1847, he executed the obligation marked No. 2, in which the sum of $975 is added to the price agreed to be paid, being a compensation for the hides of the cattle, and this, too, before a solitary cow had been delivered, shows that it was not then the intention of Fremont that the cattle should be used for the army. It shows that the idea of leasing out the cattle on shares was not merely an after thought, but a part of his original design. But why resort to such inferences when we have the damning fact that, instead of cattle "suitable for beef," as named in the original contract, "breeding cows" were delivered, and that, too, with the evident concurrence of Fremont in the fraud?

We need do no more than add the letter of Col. Mason, which was sent to the War Department, accompanied by the foregoing documents. It is unnecessary to add that, at the time this information was sent, Col. Mason, being Governor of California, was the proper person to make a report of such conduct. It arrived at Washington City after the court martial on Col. Fremont had commenced its sittings. It is impossible to read this letter and the collateral proof without coming to the conclusion that Col. Fremont was guilty of a deliberate attempt to defraud the government which he represented.

Head Quarters Tenth Military Dep'mt,
Monterey, California, Oct. 9, 1847.

Sir:—I have the honor herewith to enclose to you the papers relating to a certain contract entered into on the 3d day of March 1847, by Lieutenant Colonel Fremont, mounted rifleman, with a Don Eulogio de Celis, a resident of Ciudad de los Angeles, California. The paper marked A is a copy of this contract, with Lieutenant Colonel Fremont's certificate, bearing date April 26, 1847, that the contract had been complied with on the part of Don Eulogio de Celis, and that he, Fremont, had executed to him in payment a note for the sum of six thousand nine hundred and seventy five dollars.

Lieutenant Colonel Fremont left California in the month of June, 1847, giving no notice to General Kearney or myself of the existence of such a contract, or that he had pledged the faith of his government for the redemption of it by the payment of $6,975. Nor had I the least idea of this obligation, until applied to by Col. Stevenson, whether I would recognize the contract, and redeem the bond at maturity. This letter was accompanied by others, which show that in fact, notwithstanding the certificate of Lieutenant Colonel Fremont, Mr. Celis never delivered to the commissary of the California battalion one single head of beef cattle under this contract, and that not one of these six hundred head of cattle was slaughtered for the use of that battalion; but, on the contrary, that they have been delivered to a Mr. Stearns, of Los Angeles, in two parcels—one of four hundred and eighty-one, on the first day of May, and another of one hundred and nineteen, on the sixth day of July, 1847, both of which dates are subsequent to the discharge of the California battalion commanded by Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Fremont. There is no doubt that these cattle are the same six hundred contracted for by Lieutenant Colonel Fremont on the 3d of March, 1847. Mr. Celis stated it positively in the letter marked D, and the receipts for them by Stearns, marked B and F specially state that he (Stearns) receipts for them in the name and order of Lieutenant Col. Fremont.

These deliveries occurred at a time when a garrison was stationed in Los Angeles, with a commissioned agent of the commissary department of the army, Lieutenant Davidson, to take charge of subsistence stores intended for public use, yet these cattle, furnished by a formal contract, are delivered to a private individual upon a special agreement (as he, Stearns says) to be held on shares for a term of three years. I have endeavored to procure from Mr. Stearns a copy of the agreement he has made with Lieut. Col. Fremont to take care of these cattle, but his letters marked 7 and 10, positively assert that he regards those cattle as the private property of Lieutenant Colonel Fremont, but that the agreement by which he holds them, is a verbal one, witnessed by a Mr. Hensley and Lieutenant Gillespie, of the United States Navy. These are the facts, and I am applied to, to know whether payment will be made upon the paper marked 2, which is a certificate that the sum of $6,975 is due to Mr. Celis for supplies furnished the California battalion, which supplies are clearly and only the lot of six hundred breeding cattle now in the hands of a private individual, no part of which has been used for public purposes. This note becomes due on the 18th day of December, 1847, and bears an interest of twenty four per centum per annum, after that date.

In connection with this subject, I call your attention to the paper marked 3, wherein Lieutenant Colonel Fremont has bound himself and his successors as Governors of California to pay the sum of $2,500 at the expiration of eight months after the date of March 3, 1847, or in default thereof, that the note shall bear an interest of twenty four per cent. per annum; this, too, when the acting assistant quartermaster at Monterey had been more than a month in the country, with a supply of money applicable to the proper expenses of the army in California.

Mr. Celis states that it was partly to secure this sum of money that Lieut. Colonel Fremont made with him the liberal bargain for cattle, for which the price is about forty per cent higher than the market price at the time. Both of these notes are soon due, and Mr. Celis is going to make application for payment, as he claims to have fulfilled his part of the contract, for the redemption of which the good faith of the government of the United States is pledged by an officer thereof, but the whole transaction, as shown by the accompanying papers, appears to me of such a character, that I shall not order payment of the money to Mr. Celis, but refer all the papers to the department, for such action as they may consider proper in the case.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
R. B. MASON,
Colonel 1st Dragoons, Commanding.

To Gen. R. Jones, Washington City.

[From the Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.]